

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Record as to Inception of the Movement for Its Erection.

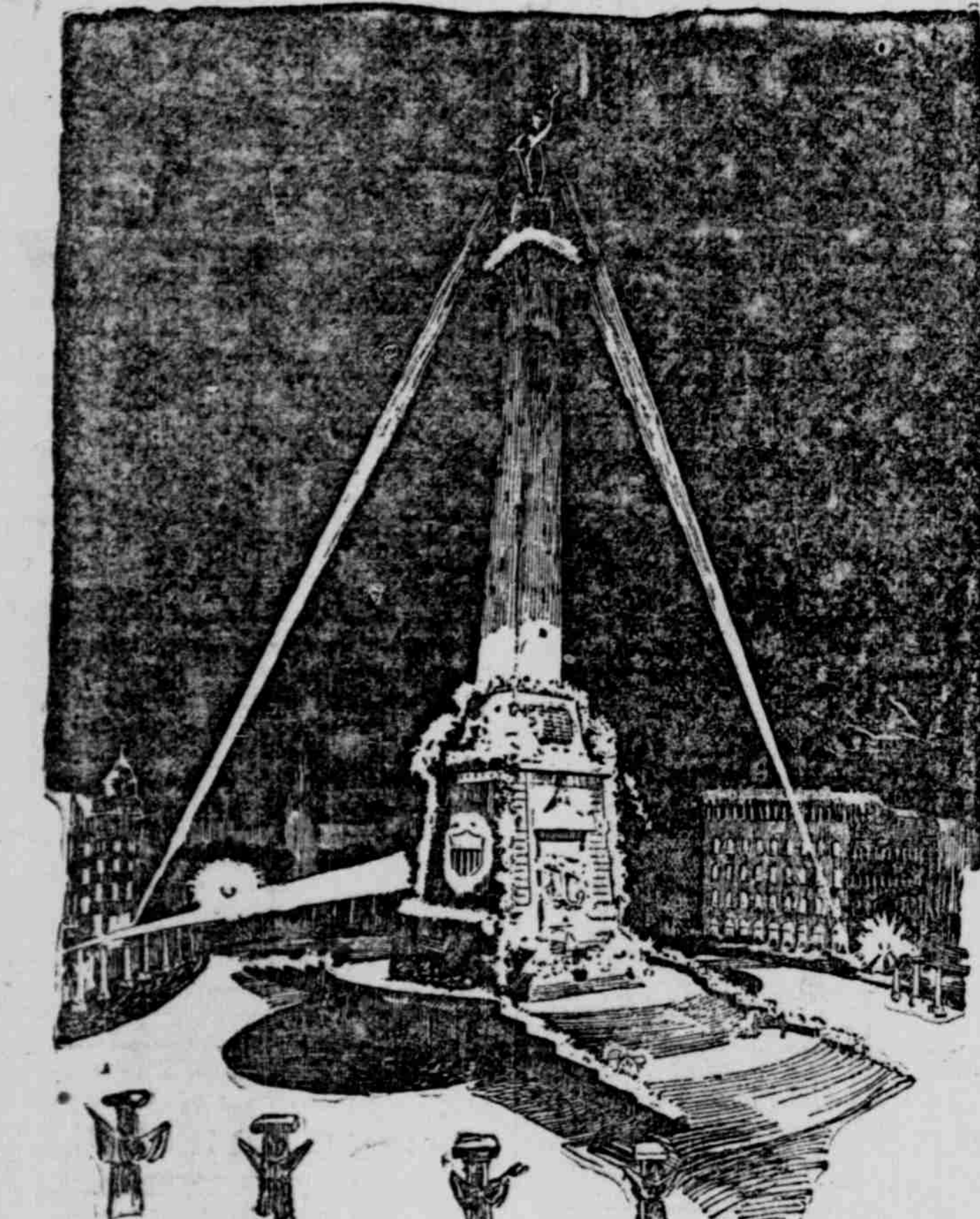
As Far as Can Be Ascertained, the First Formal Action Was Taken at Hon. W. H. English's Suggestion.

A UNION SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

Finest and Most Impressive Monument of the Kind in the World.

The Magnificent Plaza in Which It Is Set, and the Beautiful and Brilliant Electric Illumination.

The importance of the soldiers' monument to Indiana and its capital city is now fully demonstrated. It is the great point of attraction to the multitude of visitors now here, and expressions of admiration of its grandeur and exceeding beauty can be heard everywhere. These delighted visitors, and others who may see it in the future, will spread its fame, and it is destined to grow until it will be universally recognized as one of the grandest and most graceful monuments in the world. The enthusiasm in its behalf, especially on the part of the soldier element, has undoubtedly been increased by the adoption of Mr. English's patriotic resolutions, devoting the entire top astragal to the honor of the Union soldiers in the war of the rebellion. He is deservedly receiving general commendation for that action, and is likely to be still further favorably known in connection with the monument because of the fact, now for the first time made public, that he wrote the first resolutions ever adopted in favor of a soldiers' monument in the Governor's Circle, now called Monument Place.



THE MONUMENT ILLUMINATED.

These resolutions were offered by his friend, that glorious old veteran, Gen. Nathan Kimball, at a large meeting of citizens assembled at Crown Hill, May 30, 1872, to decorate the graves of Union soldiers, and were unanimously adopted. Mr. English also prepared the list of prominent gentlemen, who were requested to exert their influence to secure the construction of the monument. This was undoubtedly the first formal movement in favor of its construction, and the two principal movers in originating it were Hon. William H. English and Gen. Nathan Kimball. The resolutions, copied from the Journal of that period, are as follows:

Resolved, By this vast concourse of citizens, assembled to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers, at the state Capitol, that we feel that the great and prosperous State of Indiana owes it to the memory of her brave sons, who perished in the service of the country, to erect a state monument, that shall stand as a perpetual memorial of their patriotic deeds.

To that end we respectfully ask the Governor to recommend to the Legislature, and the Legislature to provide for the erection, at the Capitol of the State, in the center of the park known as the Governor's Circle, a grand state monument, "To the memory of the Indiana soldiers who perished their lives in the service of their country."

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee to prepare the object contained in these resolutions, viz: Gen. Nathan Kimball, Gen. A. F. Horsey, Gen. Thomas A. Morris, Gen. J. C. Veach, Hon. William H. English, Gen. Benjamin Spooner, Gen. William Harter, William H. Morrison, Gen. Gen. B. F. Scribner, Gen. Ira Grover, Gen. Charles Craft, Gen. M. D. Hanson, Gen. R. H. Milroy, J. H. McKernan, Gen. Gen. William Gross, Gen. Gen. George H. Chapman, Gen. Silas (old) Grove, Gen. Thomas H. Chapman, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Gen. Daniel Macanister, Gen. J. C. New, Gen. G. F. McCallister, Gen. O. S. Gooding, E. W. Haslam, Gen. Gen. J. R. Slack, Alfred Harrison, Gen. Gen. Robert S. Foster, J. M. Tilford, Gen. Gen. Lew Wallace, S. A. Fletcher, Gen. Gen. Heuben Kiss, Robert Conley, Gen. Gen. Fred Koeller, K. J. Bright, Esq., Milo S. Hascall, Bishop Talbot, Gen. J. F. S. Shadle, David May, Esq., Gen. Gen. Harrison, Gen. John F. Blair, Gen. W. Q. Greenham, E. S. Alvord, Esq., Gen. Gen. L. S. Solie, John C. New, John Fishback, Esq., Gen. A. Stone, Gen. Zepher Packard, Gen. John Collins, Gen. Morton E. Janner, J. H. Vain, Esq., Hon. J. W. Gordon, Dr. W. C. Thompson, J. C. Yohn, Esq., Hon. E. B. Matthews.

General Kimball, with the fairness characteristic of that grand old soldier, has written Mr. English a letter narrating the

facts and giving him the credit of being the author of the resolutions. The Journal has been permitted to see this letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

"In the year 1872 you conferred with me and others on the duty of the State and citizens to do honor to the memory of Indiana's soldiers. The result of such conference was that you drew up a set of resolutions, which were presented by me to the surviving soldiers and citizens on Memorial day, May 30, 1872, who had assembled to decorate the graves of our comrades buried at Crown Hill Cemetery. These resolutions were unanimously adopted."

General Kimball's letter proceeds to give further accounts of efforts made by himself and Mr. English to secure the monument, and concludes with these words:

"The honor to be conferred for originating the movement looking to the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Indiana who perished their lives in the service of their country is certainly due to you and others who took such action at Crown Hill, May 30, 1872."

On the 4th of June, 1873, Mr. English published a letter in the Journal presenting strong reasons for the erection of a monument in the Circle, and offering to contribute \$1,000 towards it, "or more if necessary." The Journal also urged it then, as it has ever since. So far as known, there was no formal movement in favor of its construction earlier than the English-Kimball resolutions of May 30, 1872, and Mr. English's offer of contribution, and there is every reason to think they may be regarded as the first formal action. There was some action at an army reunion in Indianapolis, some two years afterwards, the G. A. R. followed it up by action in 1882, and the State law was enacted in 1887.

This further may be said in relation to the construction of the monument. The Journal is informed he is not drawing pay for his services as one of the monument commissioners, and it is understood, if he draws it at all, it will only be to turn it over to the monument fund as an addition to the \$1,000 he has heretofore contributed.

MONUMENT AND PLAZA.

The Most Magnificent Soldiers' Memorial the World Has Ever Seen.

If Indians have not before appreciated the wonderful attractiveness of their soldiers' monument they must have come to a realization of its grandeur this week. They have seen the structure go up stone by stone, and while they have regarded it with pride and admiration, familiarity has, perhaps, somewhat dimmed their perceptions of its greatness. They needed something to direct their thoughts with

The work is a triumph of the electrician's art, and the plaudits of the multitude testify to their skill and taste. A picture of that monument in the full blaze of light is one to live in the memory while life lasts. Long electric streamers stretch from the base of the obelisk to the foundation defining the four corners of the structure with a line of brilliant light. On the base and surrounding the entablatures are rows of incandescent lamps set like gems in a crown. At each corner of the obelisk where the streamers start the great obelisk designs in red, white and blue, and at each corner of the base are electric pin wheels whose colored lights and rapid whirling dazzle the eye. On the north entablature is a wreath of most graceful design in white light. The east and west entablatures are each decorated with a shield in red, white and blue that lights up in these national colors with the greatest brilliancy. It is on the south side, however, that the most beautiful effects are seen. Above the pediment is a representation of "Old Glory" in color, and with an arrangement of double lights, which give an effect of softly rippling folds. Below this is an anchor of beautiful design in pure white light, like a great diamond ornament, on which the stars of the Union flag are shining color above, rest gracefully. On the steps are cannon, stacks of arms and of cannon balls encased with electric light. High above, "Indiana" bathed in flood of glory from the search lights, status proudly crowning the whole.

Displays of electricity everywhere have been great exhibitions of this powerful light are given with much elaboration at the World's Fair, but nowhere in the world, it is safe to say, has there been such a wonderful display as this—one so well suited to the occasion or so thoroughly artistic. It will be a long while, too, before an exhibition to equal it is seen elsewhere, for where is to be found a detached structure like the Indiana Soldiers' monument which will bear such an illumination and not be overwhelmed by it, but glorified and made crowd transcendentally sublime.

In presenting this unique attraction to the G. A. R. of Indianapolis has outdone all other cities who have entertained the veterans, and has given them something they will always remember.

IMPROMPTU CAMP FIRES.

How the Crowds About the Monument Disport Themselves.

The impromptu camp fires being held around the monument, the scene of much enthusiasm and amusement, with a dry-goods box as a platform and a witty Irishman as master of ceremonies. No better chance could be afforded to witness the natural oratorical powers and effects of the veterans than at that place. No one waited for an introduction or invitation; it was all informal in the truest sense of the word. An old comrade mounted the grassy bank and asked if there was any of the Eighteenth Michigan in the crowd. No one answered, from a fellow from the rear yelled out, "Get off the perch, they must be all drunk to-night." Another comrade amused his hearers by singing a parody on "Hoko Smith." A colored man, David Jordan, was next exposed to view on the box, and said he served in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and sang a "God will save America, the land of Liberty." The crowd seemed to go wild with enthusiasm over his song, and he then favored them with "John Brown's body," which he sang with the greatest fervor, and the audience joined in the chorus, which was done until the old veterans seemed to believe that they were entering the gates of Indiana on the monument and expected her to recognize their efforts by saluting them; however, their chorus of "Gloria, Gloria, Hallelujah," was checked by an old comrade from Illinois who pines as an orator on occasions of this kind, and who set fire on his comrades as follows: "I am from the place which owns the sacred ashes of our martyrs, Lincoln, and the soldier that made Lincoln free, but will promise not to send him next time." Applause.

The following is an extract from one of the songs tendered by the composer of it to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia":

How we march and beat, Instead of chicken pie.

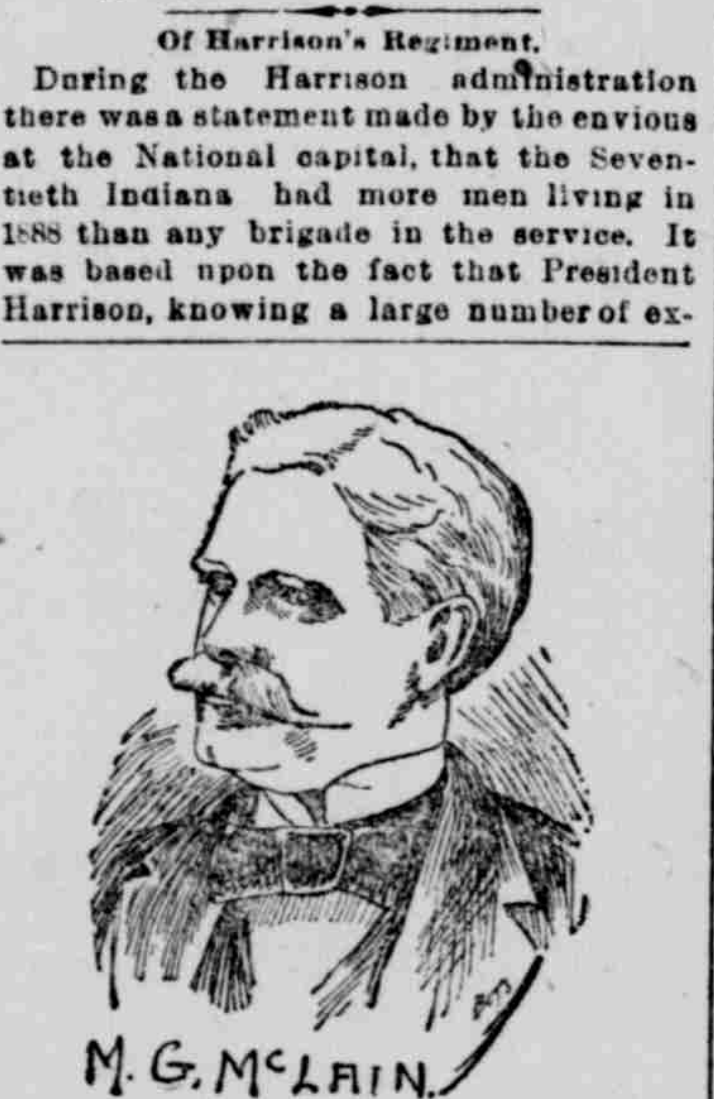
How we dined with the girls; How we eat our pork and beans.

An anecdote was told where Paty Dermot was carrying a wounded man over his shoulder from the battlefield, and a stray piece of shell tore his head off without Paty's knowledge, and on meeting his major he was asked what he was carrying to his home with his head off, to which Paty replied that the fellow had lied to him for he told him it was his foot.

Another speaker from Tennessee said that, while he had some respect for those of the boys who voted the wrong ticket, he voted as he shot, with a voice from the crowd distinctly heard, "Whoever votes a bit of respect for them. Thus, those who probably do not key themselves up to point whether or not they are soldiers and talent as stump speakers until they go to the annual encampment, are entertaining their friends and comrades.

Of Harrison's Regiment.

During the Harrison administration there was a statement made by the veterans at the National capital, that the Seventeenth Indiana had more men living in 1888 than any brigade in the Union. It was based upon the fact that President Harrison, knowing a large number of ex-



cellent men in his old regiment, availed himself of the efficiency of a few of them. One of them, whom he did not call to a public position but in whose judgment and loyalty General Harrison had confidence, is M. G. McLain, of Indianapolis. He was a sergeant in the Seventeenth, and lost an arm in battle. The man who bears the testimony of an empty sleeve needs no record. He has been there. Mr. McLain came out of the service to become a man of influence, and to receive popular favor. He has hosts of friends, and is always in the local and State conference of his party, because his head is full of good sense. He is a member of the Grand Army.

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THE WOMEN'S ORDERS

G. A. R. Ladies Consider They Are a Part of the Organization.

Their Aims Are Loyal and Patriotic, and Are Supplemented by Works of Charity and Philanthropy.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

Paragraphs About Some of the State Departments.

Officers on the Ground—Remarkable Beauty of the Colors Presented by the Indiana W. R. C.

THE FIRST WOMAN'S organization formed in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth in Portland, Me., in 1890. A post formed there was known as Bowworth Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and this little society of women was known as Bowworth Relief Corps, No. 1, auxiliary to the post. Thus it is that Bowworth Relief Corps claims, and of right, to be the mother of patriotic organizations in the United States. In its membership Bowworth Corps was exclusive. It admitted only the "motley crew," wives, sisters and daughters of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors."

At the time of the national encampment at Denver, in July, 1888, an attempt was made to consolidate the various women's organizations resulted in the National Woman's Relief Corps. Since that time, while some Relief Corps have had a woman's organization of some kind, for the purpose of assisting the Grand Army in its relief work, none of these had admitted other than mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers and sailors. In the attempt to popularize the order and increase its members and sources of income, the new organization proceeded to widen the door to membership, and "all loyal women of good moral character" were made eligible.

This step, thousands of women who had joined with energy in creating the national organization, would not take. They believed that the admission to membership of those who were not bound by the ties of blood to Union veterans would introduce an element entirely foreign to the intent and purpose of the order, and they refused to concur in the new rules. They stood firm, and on that rock they split off from the main body and formed an order known as the Ladies of the G. A. R., which is identical with the first relief corps formed in Maine, except in title. The order is certainly thirty thousand members and grows rapidly. Like the relief corps, their aim is "to bring together and bind in great sisterhood the thousands who endure a common experience of suffering and hardship, while their loved ones were at the front fighting for the life of the Nation."

The ladies of the G. A. R. are not auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, but consider themselves a part of it, and it is very certain that they are a part of it. A tender feeling for this body of noble women, most of whom know through long experience the hardships and privations of our country, and in the principles of loyalty and patriotism.

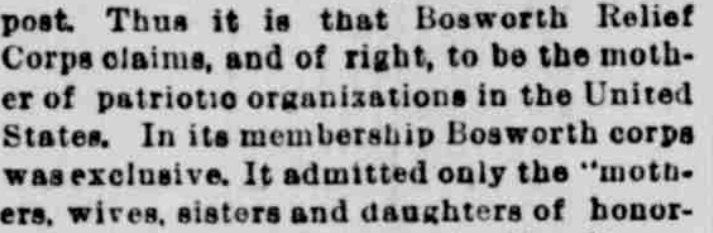
The national organization was perfected in Chicago on the 24th of November, 1890. The meeting which was called for that purpose was presided over by Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, of Camden, N. J., who is now national treasurer. It admits to membership only the wife, mother, sister and daughter of a Union soldier or sailor, or a woman who has been in the service of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who cannot be admitted on any subject. Neither can they vote or hold office.

At this first convention only four States were represented, viz: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois. Miss Laura McKee, of Camden, N. J., was elected president. The membership at that time was 2,475. At the present time there are departments in twenty-eight States and Territories, and a membership of more than 20,000. The organization is growing in favor all the time. In Pennsylvania the department of the ladies of the G. A. R. has purchased a fine property, a few miles from Pittsburgh, for which they paid \$10,000. There is a fine brick building on the land, which has been made into a home for mothers and widows of soldiers. Some of those who are enjoying the benefits of this home were taken to the front during the war, and it is in such esteem that each session of the Pennsylvania Legislature approves \$2,000 to assist the ladies of the G. A. R. in their splendid work. The officers are:

National president, Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; national vice president, Mrs. Amanda J. Wetherill, of Minneapolis, Minn.; national secretary, Mrs. A. Stephens, of Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, of Camden, N. J.; secretary, Mrs. Josie Slicker, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; chaplain, Mrs. M. O. Carls, of Topeka, Kan.; council of administration, Mrs. Florence George, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Julia M. Gordon, of Topeka, Kan.; and Mrs. Sophia A. DeWitt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The National President.

Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff is the wife of Comrade Charles F. Sherriff, of Pittsburgh, who is one of the representatives in the National Encampment, G. A. R., from Pennsylvania. She has been a member of the order from its inception, being member of Col. John H. Clark Circle, No. 11, of Allentown, Penn. In 1887 she was elected president of the circle, and the same year she was elevated



Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff.

by the Department of Pennsylvania to the office of senior vice president. At the expiration of her term of office, having been elected to the position, she was elected at Erie, Penn., in 1888, department president. During this term of office the memorable Johnstown flood occurred. She, with her keen perception, saw that relief would be needed immediately, and inside of forty-eight hours she had a special order out calling on all the circles of the department for assistance, and they responded nobly. With this money she hurried to Johnstown, and was the first person there who distributed money to the suffering. So well did she fill the office of department president that at Shamokin, Pa., in 1890, although declining a re-election, the delegates would not have it that way and she succeeded herself, thus being for two years the head of the department of Pennsylvania. She was elected to her present position in Washington, last September, and since that time has labored zealously to promote the interests of the order as dear to her. She has organized two new State departments and visited most of the departments under her care. Mrs. Sherriff is a most pleasant lady, possesses a bright countenance, and has about her continually a company of admiring friends of the order. She is enthusiastic in the work, and to

with whom she has had dealings, being prompt in all her correspondence, courteous and ladylike to all, it is hardly likely that the representatives to the national convention will permit her to retire from active service at the expiration of her term as secretary, being so energetic as they will elect her to some office in the national body.

THE LADIES AS HOSTESSES.

The ladies of the G. A. R. were hostesses for a reception which they gave last evening in their room in the Statehouse. There was no attempt at formality, and the members and their friends came and went all the evening. The room was simply decorated with flags and bunting, as it has been all the time, and the guests introduced themselves to each other. Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, the president, performed the honors charmingly and received every one with so much courtesy that each felt himself or herself to be the favored guest. Mrs. Sherriff wore an elegant gown of black satin, tastefully trimmed with silver brocade and a very becoming sash. Her hair was carried in a chignon. There was so much going on last evening that the rooms were not crowded at any time. Many guests were there early, and then passed on to some of the other gatherings, or to the fireworks, and their places were taken by others. At a late hour Mrs. Sherriff was over to the reception given by the ladies' citizens' committee, and made a short address, in which she gave a brief outline of the aims and object of her order.

The ladies of the G. A. R. were organized in 1890, and have since that time been in the army and were honorably discharged as eligible to membership. The order now numbers 18,000, and is growing. Last year the number was 10,000, and have been added since. Mrs. Sherriff, who is from Pittsburgh, expressed the hope that their citizens might be the entertainers for next year.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Department of Illinois and Some of Its Officers.

The Department of Illinois, W. R. C., has adopted a unique badge, which is at once beautiful and distinctive. The design is a butterfly on a beech leaf, suspended by chains, on which is inscribed the word "Illness." Hanging from the bar is a pendant containing the emblematic shield of the order, and the monogram "F. C. and L." The beech leaf and butterfly design was the totem or charm of the Illinois Indians, whose ancient name was "Illness." This badge is worn with great pride by the Illinois ladies, who are very proud of it and their fire department. Mrs. Wallace, the department secretary, and her staff arrived Monday evening last, and are at headquarters in the Denison. The Illinois delegation is a large one, and its ladies are most of them very active in philanthropic work outside of the Relief Corps. Mrs. Wallace is chairman of the executive committee of the lady board of officers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Department of New York.

The Department of New York is at the Denison. There are twenty-five ladies in the delegation of the W. R. C., some sixteen of whom have votes in the convention. The president is Mrs. Kate E. Jones, who is a strong, capable woman, as is necessary in a department of the size and influence of New York. She is accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. Martha E. Rivers, and treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Smith. One of the ladies of this delegation, whom it is always a pleasure to meet, is Mrs. L. M. Putnam, who has been elected to the position of national president for two terms. Mrs. Putnam is with headquarters department, and New York is working for her election to the national presidency. They think they have a "walk over." Mrs. Mink is a lady of commanding presence, a fine parliamentarian, and an excellent presiding officer. She seems to have a pretty good grip on the Eastern delegations.

The Fags Are Boutique.

The flags presented by Mrs. Conkling in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana, to the department of Indiana, G. A. R., are splendid specimens of needle work, particularly the banner. It is of blue silk of strong texture, with the G. A. R. badge in natural colors. Every bit of this is embroidered in the most exquisite fashion. The other flag is of heavy silk, headquarters size. One of the pleasing features of the presentation, after the happy remarks of the department commander, which were cheered, all the Statehouse rang with the echoes, was the recital by Miss Lulu Junita Hunter of the pretty, pathetic poem, "Nothing But Flags." The words are by a Maine veteran, written on the return of the torn and battle-wrecked colors of the Maine regiment. Miss Hunter, who has a pretty face and charming

service soon after the war, and has served in about every subordinate position. Several of his suggestions regarding the postal service have been adopted by the officials at Washington. At the beginning of the war Postmaster Thompson enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana General Blackleg regiment, and served until the end of the term, in May, 1862. In July, 1862, he again enlisted as a three months' regiment, and served until mustered out. During the rest of the war he was connected with the business of the commissary department. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post.

The Republican Traveling Men's Club will call upon Governor McKinley this evening, and invite all Republican traveling men in the city to join them. They will form in a body at their clubrooms in the Union Block, at 645 this evening, and march in a body to Governor McKinley's headquarters.

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with whom she has had dealings, being prompt in all her correspondence, courteous and ladylike to all, it is hardly likely that the representatives to the national convention will permit her to retire from active service at the expiration of her term as secretary, being so energetic as they will elect her to some office in the national body.

THE LADIES AS HOSTESSES.

The ladies of the G. A. R. were hostesses for a reception which they gave last evening in their room in the Statehouse. There was no attempt at formality, and the members and their friends came and went all the evening. The room was simply decorated with flags and bunting, as it has been all the time, and the guests introduced themselves to each other. Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, the president, performed the honors charmingly and received every one with so much courtesy that each felt himself or herself to be the favored guest. Mrs. Sherriff wore an elegant gown of black satin, tastefully trimmed with silver brocade and a very becoming sash. Her hair was carried in a chignon. There was so much going on last evening that the rooms were not crowded at any time. Many guests were there early, and then passed on to some of the other gatherings, or to the fireworks, and their places were taken by others. At a late hour Mrs. Sherriff was over to the reception given by the ladies' citizens' committee, and made a short address, in which she gave a brief outline of the aims and object of her order.

The ladies of the G. A. R. were organized in 1890, and have since that time been in the army and were honorably discharged as eligible to membership. The order now numbers 18,000, and is growing. Last year the number was 10,000, and have been added since. Mrs. Sherriff, who is from Pittsburgh, expressed the hope that their citizens might be the entertainers for next year.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Department of Illinois and Some of Its Officers.

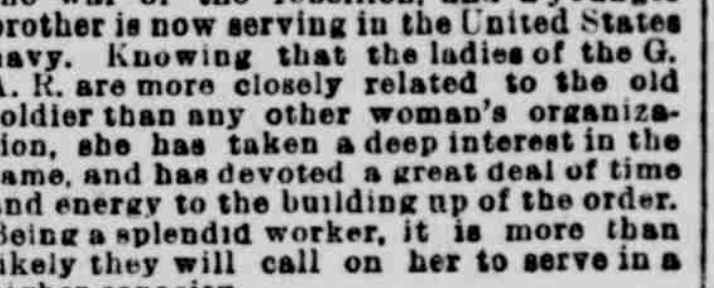
The Department of Illinois, W. R. C., has adopted a unique badge, which is at once beautiful and distinctive. The design is a butterfly on a beech leaf, suspended by chains, on which is inscribed the word "Illness." Hanging from the bar is a pendant containing the emblematic shield of the order, and the monogram "F. C. and L." The beech leaf and butterfly design was the totem or charm of the Illinois Indians, whose ancient name was "Illness." This badge is worn with great pride by the Illinois ladies, who are very proud of it and their fire department. Mrs. Wallace, the department secretary, and her staff arrived Monday evening last, and are at headquarters in the Denison. The Illinois delegation is a large one, and its ladies are most of them very active in philanthropic work outside of the Relief Corps. Mrs. Wallace is chairman of the executive committee of the lady board of officers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Department of New York.

The Department of New York is at the Denison. There are twenty-five ladies in the delegation of the W. R. C., some sixteen of whom have votes in the convention. The president is Mrs. Kate E. Jones, who is a strong, capable woman, as is necessary in a department of the size and influence of New York. She is accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. Martha E. Rivers, and treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Smith. One of the ladies of this delegation, whom it is always a pleasure to meet, is Mrs. L. M. Putnam, who has been elected to the position of national president for two terms. Mrs. Putnam is with headquarters department, and New York is working for her election to the national presidency. They think they have a "walk over." Mrs. Mink is a lady of commanding presence, a fine parliamentarian, and an excellent presiding officer. She seems to have a pretty good grip on the Eastern delegations.

The Fags Are Boutique.

The flags presented by Mrs. Conkling in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana, to the department of Indiana, G. A. R., are splendid specimens of needle work, particularly the banner. It is of blue silk of strong texture, with the G. A. R. badge in natural colors. Every bit of this is embroidered in the most exquisite fashion. The other flag is of heavy silk, headquarters size. One of the pleasing features of the presentation, after the happy remarks of the department commander, which were cheered, all the Statehouse rang with the echoes, was the recital by Miss Lulu Junita Hunter of the pretty, pathetic poem, "Nothing But Flags." The words are by a Maine veteran, written on the return of the torn and battle-wrecked colors of the Maine regiment. Miss Hunter, who has a pretty face and charming



Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff.

service soon after the war, and has served in about every subordinate position. Several of his suggestions regarding the postal service have been adopted by the officials at Washington. At the beginning of the war Postmaster Thompson enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana General Blackleg regiment, and served until the end of the term, in May, 1862. In July, 1862, he again enlisted as a three months' regiment, and served until mustered out. During the rest of the war he was connected with the business of the commissary department. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post.

The Republican Traveling Men's Club will call upon Governor McKinley this evening, and invite all Republican traveling men in the city to join them. They will form in a body at their clubrooms in the Union Block, at 645 this evening, and march in a body to Governor McKinley's headquarters.

Sets of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8 inclusive, will be sent to any address for